

December 16, 2013

Mr. C. Tyler Atkinson Assistant City Attorney Office of the City Attorney City of Fort Worth 1000 Throckmorton Street, 3rd Floor Fort Worth, Texas 76102-6311

OR2013-21833

Dear Mr. Atkinson:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 508560 (CFW PIR No. W029068).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for a specified police report. We understand the city will redact driver's license information pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part:

¹Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. See Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). See id. § 552.130(d), (e).

- (a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:
 - (1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and
 - (2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

. .

- (k) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), an investigating agency, other than the [Texas Department of Family and Protective Services] or the Texas Youth Commission, on request, shall provide to the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of a child who is the subject of reported abuse or neglect, or to the child if the child is at least 18 years of age, information concerning the reported abuse or neglect that would otherwise be confidential under this section. The investigating agency shall withhold information under this subsection if the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of the child requesting the information is alleged to have committed the abuse or neglect.
- (l) Before a child or a parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of a child may inspect or copy a record or file concerning the child under Subsection (k), the custodian of the record or file must redact:
 - (1) any personally identifiable information about a victim or witness under 18 years of age unless that victim or witness is:
 - (A) the child who is the subject of the report; or
 - (B) another child of the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative requesting the information;
 - (2) any information that is excepted from required disclosure under [the Act], or other law; and
 - (3) the identity of the person who made the report.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a), (k)-(l). You state the submitted information pertains to an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse. Accordingly, we find this information is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. See id. § 261.001(1) (defining "abuse" for purposes of Family Code chapter 261); see also id. § 101.003(a) (defining "child" for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes). In this instance, however, the requestor is a parent of the child victim and is not the individual alleged to have committed the suspected abuse. See id. § 261.201(k). Thus, the submitted information may not be withheld from this requestor on the basis of section 261.201(a). Id. Subsection 261.201(l)(1), however, states the personally identifiable information of a victim or witness who is under the age of eighteen and is not a child of the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative requesting the information must be withheld from disclosure. Id. § 261.201(1)(1). Further, section 261.201(1)(3) states the identity of the reporting party must be withheld. Id. § 261.201(1)(3). Thus, in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code, the city must withhold the identifying information of the witnesses who are not the children of the requestor you have marked, and the additional information we have marked, under subsection 261.201(1)(1) of the Family Code. The city must also withhold the identifying information of the reporting party you have marked under subsection 261.201(1)(3) of the Family Code. section 261.201(1)(2) states any information that is excepted from required disclosure under the Act or other law may still be withheld from disclosure. Id. § 261.201(1)(2). Thus, we will address whether any portion of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find the information you have marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the city must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code: 1) the identifying information of the witnesses who are not the children of the requestor you have marked, and the additional information we have marked, under subsection 261.201(l)(1) of the Family Code; 2) the identifying information of the reporting party you have marked under subsection 261.201(l)(3) of the Family Code; and 3) the information you have marked under common-law privacy. The city must release the remaining information.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Kristi L. Wilkins

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

KLW/bhf

Ref: ID# 508560

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor

(w/o enclosures)